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ing Lawyers a Severe Rap.

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Store keeps Diadem Patent and all kinds of Flour, Feed and Fancy Cereals, cheap, at

62 North Delaware Street,

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 .- Judge Gary, who presided in the Haymarket Anarchist trial, handed down a decision to-day from the Appellate Court which marks a departure in Illinois jurisprudence. The decision is in the case of the West Chicago Street-railway Company vs. A. D. Groshan Judge Gary, in the opinion, takes up the question of the treatment accorded witnesses by the plaintiff's attorney, one of

which Groshan's counsel attacked the wit-"Witnesses should not be insulted when on the stand," says Justice Gary's opinion, "nor should an examination be a contest of skill or nerve between the witness and the lawyer. In this State the courts have so little control of the proceedings before them that really no other way left to enforce decorum toward witnesse and in the addresses to the juries than to grant new trials for the breaches of it."

for the defendant in the Coughlin case. A

given and Judge Gary reverses the decision.

giving as one of his reasons the manner in

verdict of \$25,000 for the plaintiff had been

A KALAMAZOO MURDER.

Three Persons Arrested on the Charge of Killing a Prominent Citizen.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 2.-Horace Mansfield, colored, principal, Mrs. Anna Wood, white, accessory before the fact, and William Alguire, who turned State's evidence, have been arrested here charged with the murder of Louis Schilling, one of Kalamazoo's best known citizens, on the afternoon of March 21 last, at his office. Criminating circumstances connecting those arrested with the murder are given in Alguire's statement in which he details, with great minuteness, the formation of the plot between Mansfield, Wood and a young man whose name he does not know; of Wood's watching Schilling's transactions at the bank; of Mansfield appearing in Mrs. Alguire's room about the hour of the mur-der with a knife covered with blood and Mansfield's threat to kill Alguire if he did not keep still. He also states that an unknown man was concealed in Mrs. Al-guire's room before and some days after the murder. Mansfield and Wood deny any knowledge of the crime, but were very nervous under State attorney's examina-

MR. BARBER OUSTED.

The American Strawboard Company in Control of New Men.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.-President Barber and his associates in the management of the American Strawboard Company for the past three years, were defeated at the annual election to-day, 57,879 shares of stock out of a total of 60,000, being represented. The vote showed the election as directors of General Thomas, of New York; W. M. Orr, Piqua, O.; R. F. Newcomb, Quincy, Ill.; T. H. Conderman, Philadelphia; O. C. Barber, Akron, O.; J. K. Robinson, Chicago; J. E. Eton, New York. Messrs. Barber and Robinson declined to serve as minority members of the board and resigned. The resignations were accepted and the vacancies thus created will be filled and officers elected to-morrow. Contrary to general expectation the election passed off in the most quiet manner, no bitterness being displayed by either faction.

Wants More Grips and Pass Words. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 2.-Delegates are arriving to attend the national meeting of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union which will convene here on Tuesday, Feb. 6. U. L. Upson, of Buffalo, said to a reporter this afternoon: "I will propose a new constitution for the Alliance, which I believe should be more formally bound together as an order, similar to that of the Masons." He proposes to have more grips and passwords, and to make every local alliance subordinate to a grand master, who shall order, instead of, as now, to a president, who only suggests.

Colorado's Legislature. DENVER, Feb. 2.-The Senate, this afternoon, adopted a concurrent resolution for a sine die adjournment Thursday, Feb. 8. The Governor's message giving his reasons for refusing the Senate's request that he should exercise his prerogative and end the session on account of the deadlock between the two houses, was referred to a committee. The House kept on passing bills to-day and adjourned until Monday, with a bill pending appropriating \$40,000 for the expenses of the session. The Senate will

The Baltimore Episcopal Methodist says: "Simmons Liver Regulator has no equal as a liver medicine, containing those low him to call his attention to matters said islands to this course."

AN EXCITING DEBATE

The Hawaiian Episode Discussed in the House of Representatives.

McCreary's Resolution Upholding Cleveland and Opposing Annexation to Be Voted on Next Monday.

MR. GOUTELLE TORMENTED

And Forced to Submit to Insults from Democratic Members.

The Administration's Policy Arraigned by Mr. Hitt and Defended by Mr. Mc-Creary-Dispatch from Willis.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.- The special order on the Hawaiian debate precipitated an exciting incident in the House to-day, in which Mr. Boutelle was the central figure. The Democrats, and especially Speaker Crisp, dread the sharp tongue of the Maine man, and the Georgian "Czar" has several times ignored all parliamentary rules that he might squelch the Republican firebrand. To-day Mr. Boutelle several times goaded the majority into utterances that would have provoked reprimands from the Speaker had they been made by Republicans, as will be seen by a perusal of the proceedings of the session. The debate to-day was on the McCreary resolution, not on Representative Holman's. After all of his blow and bluster Mr. Holman has flunked on his much-vaunted Hawaiian resolution criticising the course of the administration in attempting to restore the monarchy. The introduction of the resolution was undoubtedly for demagogical purposes. After permitting it to stand for some weeks-introducing it a long time ahead of the time for consideration-and receivit z all of the credit possible from patriotic people, Mr. Holman has "kindly consented," upon suggestion of some of the administration's friends, to strike out of it every possible sentiment which would criticise or reflect upon or interfere with the policy of President Cleveland. The resolution contains this sentence: "Yet this government cannot consistently or with regard for republican institutions restore or maintain a monarchical government." This is, upon either the voluntary suggestion or consent of Mr. Holman, to be stricken out of the resolution, so that it will stand as a criticism of ex-Minister Ste-

vens, and without any patriotic sentiment or instruction. Mr. Holman, in view of his coming contest for renomination, seems to be outdoing himself as a rank demagogue. The debate on the Hawaiian matter today began under a special order which will bring it to a vote next Monday at 4 o'clock. The adoption of the order was preceded by a very lively passage at arms between Mr. Boutelle and Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, a member of the committee on rules, which resulted in two attempts made by the former to have the words of the latter excepted whom was ex-Judge Wing, leading counsel | to by the House and subject him to censure. Only two speeches were made to-day, the first by Mr. McCreary, which was the opening argument in support of the resolution under discussion, and which consisted of a very long, critical and analytical review of the entire situation, from the first inception of the revolution early in

> complicity in the alleged plot to overthrow the existing monarchy. Mr. Hitt's reply was marked by great feeling and vigorous utterance. In his denunciation of the policy of Mr. Cleveland and his characterization of the deposed Queen he used the strongest possible terms, I frequently eliciting the applause of his Republican colleagues. He had not concluded

1892 to its consummation in January, 1893.

He boldly charged Minister Stevens with

his speech when the House adjourned. The resolution which forms the basis of the present discussion is that of McCreary, condemning the acts of Minister Stevens and approving the policy of the President. at the same time expressing the sense of the House that the annexation of the Hawaiians islands is inexpedient. For this the Republicans have offered a minority report, approving Minister Stevens's action and condemning the acts of the present administration. In the course of the proceedings to-day Mr. Blair, of New Hampshire, offered in the shape of an amendment, a resolution in favor of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands.

The Debate in Detail.

As soon as the journal was read this morning the Speaker recognized Mr. Catchings, from the committee on rules, to present from that committee a report setting aside to-day, Saturday and Monday for consideration of the McCreary Hawaiian resolution. The report provided that the favorable report of the committee on foreign affairs on the Hawaiian question should be taken up forthwith and be considered to-day and the next two legislative days (Saturday and Monday). The vote is to be taken at 4 o'clock Monday, at which time no intervening motions shall be in order. The rule provides that immediately on voting on the majority report the House shall take up the minority report on Hawall for consideration until it is disposed

Mr. Boutelle was on his feet clamoring

for recognition to call up his Hawaiian res-

olution, but the Speaker declined to recognize him until the report was read. Then being recognized, Mr. Boutelle said that he raised the point of order that the report of the committee on rules could not displace a privileged resolution affecting the rights; nay, the very existence of the House itself. Mr. Boutelle asked that the question of privilege be submitted for the determination of the House. The Speaker, in making his ruling, stated that beyond question the ordinary proceedings of the House could be interrupted by a question of privilege, or a privileged question. But, under the rule under which the House had been operating for the past four weeks, all extraneous proceedings under an order which had superseded the ordinary rules of the House were not in order. If there was any impropriety in this it was the action of the House, not the action of the Speaker. The House was now to be given an opportunity to decide by a vote whether it should proceed with the consideration of the resolution of the

whole matter was in the hands of the As the Speaker concluded Mr. Boutelle sought to interrupt him, but the Chair declined to hear him on the ground that he had given him full time to make his state-"I suppose the Speaker cannot prevent me from making my statement after the previous question is ordered," declared Mr.

committee on foreign affairs or of the reso-

lution of the gentleman from Maine. The

Boutelle, hotly. "The Chair has no doubt that the gentleman will have full time," replied the "I have no doubt he will have," retorted Mr. Boutelle as he took his seat. BOUTELLE SCORES HIS ENEMIES.

The previous question was then ordered without division, and fifteen minutes were allowed on each side for debate. Mr. Reed. who controlled the time of the minority, yielded three minutes to Mr. Boutelle. As bounded in countries where liver diseases prevail.

Said islands to this country, or some other political arrangement which will fully prepared in countries where liver diseases prevail.

Said islands to this country, or some other initative in this out of pure self-protection. He was given to understand that if the pension agency was not given to Allen being made.

Continued on Second Page.)

to do so as he was proceeding to discuss the effect of the adoption of this special order. In reply to some ironical remark from Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, Mr. Boutelle said he presumed if the gentleman (Mr. Catchings) had known him at a more remote period he would have supposed him a fit subject for a lunatic asylum or a military prison. (Democratic jeers.) He went on to criticise the Democratic triunvirate which, he said, dominated the proceedings of the House, and in the course of his remarks he asked what the House would do on occasions when the "master" (referring to the Speaker) was absent at a banquet given in honor of the memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Mr. Burrows in a few words protested against what he deemed the growing power of the committee on rules, especially its power to set a limit to subjects which the House was to consider.

power to set a limit to subjects which the House was to consider.

Mr. Reed called attention to the fact that there was a much easier way out of this matter than that adopted by the Democratic side. Mr. Bouteile's resolution could have been disposed of by raising the question of consideration against it. "But, instead," said he, "by slow degrees this house is definitely getting itself in a position which will deprive it of the power to consider a question of privilege; in other words, of the power to supervise its own existence." He characterized the successive rulings of the Chair an utter absurdity. rulings of the Chair an utter absurdity. Mr. Catchings then rose to explain the pur-pose of bringing in the special order. By this time the House was on a strain and tension. Mr. Catchings said that the com-mittee thought the submission of the special order the quickest and most effective way to give the House an opportunity to determine what it would do. "It is the same sort of proceeding that characterizes the lynchings in the South," interjected Mr. Reed, sarcastically. "It is both swift and inexpensive." "That remark," retorted Mr. Catchings, "Is unworthy of the gentleman from Maine. He belittles his own greatness when he de-

scends to the plane of his colleague." (Democratic applause.) Continuing, Mr. Catchings said: "We did not submit the rule to the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Boutelle) because we knew in advance that it would only give free rein to his fantastic and bed-lamite gyrations on this floor." A WAVE OF EXCITEMENT. "I call the gentleman to order," shouted Mr. Boutelle, jumping to his feet, "and I ask that his words be taken down."

Mr. Outhwaite made some remark which called forth from Mr. Boutelle the observation that he would not take Mr. Outhwaite's judgment "in a horse case."

"You are making a beautiful exhibition of yourself, ain't you?" retorted Mr. Outh-

By this time the members were pushing down the aisle and crowding about the belligerents. There was a streak of humor in the excitement. According to the rule the words objected to were read from the clerk's desk and created a great laugh. Mr. Boutelle seemed discomfited Mr. McMillin moved that Mr. Catchings be allowed to proceed in order. On a rising vote it was carried-157 to 21-many Republicans voting in the affirmative. Mr. Boutelle made the point of no quorum. "There is no quorum to approve of that sort of thing," said he, angrily. Subsequently, however, at the request of his friends he withdrew his point of order and Mr. Catchings was allowed to proceed. He had hardly said a dozen words, however, before Mr. Boutelle was again on his

"I have no unkind feeling toward the gen-tleman from Maine," said Mr. Catchings. "In common with many others I have always considered that he was afflicted with a harmless mania for making on all occasions an exhibition of himself. "I call the gentleman to order," interposed Mr. Boutelle, "and demand that his words be taken down. The gentleman's words are unparliamentary. He knows he must avoid personalities on the floor. I ask for a ruling of the Chair." The rule was again read. After some wrangling over the course of procedure Mr.

Catchings was permitted to explain under the rule. As he began Mr. Boutelle attempted to interrupt him, but the Speaker, after some heavy raps of the gavel, sharply ordered him to take his seat. "I can truly say." Mr. Catchings said, "that, during my term of service here of ten years, I have never uttered a word that could cause complaint unless what I have said to-day could be construed as offerst Mr. Catchings then hade a humorous speech, saying that the Democratic victory of yesterday made him very amiable. He was particularly sarcastic in his reference

to Mr. Boutelle and the latter's war record. closing with these words: "I have observed that the gentlemen who boasted the most prowess were the least harmful. (Laughter.) I never deal in personalities nor impugn men's motives here. It is conducive neither to good fellowship nor good man-"If the gentleman is going to discuss me," interposed Mr. Boutelle, at this point, "I want to have something to say, and I will have something to say.

Mr. Boutelle's suggestion was ignored. The House voted to permit Mr. Catchings to proceed in order, and the incident closed. At this point the President's message transmitting the Hawaiian correspondence was submitted to the House and read by As the reading closed Mr. Boutelle asked if President Dole's letter in reply to Minister Willis was included. On receiving a negative answer, Mr. Boutelle said: "I understand the Dole letter has been received

in the city." M'CREARY'S OPENING SPEECH. Mr. McCreary, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, then had read the majority resolution condemning the action of Minister Stevens, and Mr. Hitt read the minority report condemning the restoration of the Queeu. Mr. McCreary then began the opening speech on the Hawaiian debate. He related in detail some of the incidents of the Hawaiian revolution. Then he declared that Mr. Stavens's letter of March 8, 1892, plainly showed that he was plotting to overthrow the government. The revolution, he contended, was in the interest of the sugar planters who wanted annexation in order that they could secure the sugar bounty offered American planters under the McKinley law. "Is it not strange," he asked, "that of all the distinguished Republicans who defend this proceeding, not one has raised his voice in favor of annexa-

tion, which was its object. "Here is one," interjected Mr. Blair.
"Well, I am glad to see one at least," said Mr. McCreary. "There was no popular uprising in Hawaii against the Queen. It was not a revolution; it was a conspiracy. But, amazing as were the proceedings in Hawaii, more amazing still were the proceedings in Washington. Two days after the revolution, the commissioners were on their way here. They arrived Feb. 2. The Harrison administration was to go out of power March 4. They had to be expeditious. On Feb. 11, the treaty was concluded, on Feb. 15 the treaty the Senate, with Mr. Harrison's recommendation that it be ratified. Of all the treaties ever sent to the Senate this was the most remarkable." He then read parts of the treaty and said: "If the Queen was rightfully dethroned, as gentlemen on the other side claim, how can they reconcile that claim with this treaty provision to pay her \$20,000 per annum and the princess, \$150,000?"

Mr. McCreary recited the manner in which Malietoa had been restored as King of Samoa, partly through the intervention of the Harrison administration, and pointed out the inconsistency of the Republicans after that in berating Mr. Cleveland for trying to do an act of justice to Queen Liliuokalani. He reviewed the diplomatic events of the last administration, the Italian incident over the New Orleans Mafia massacre, the Bering sea arbitration, the Chilian war scare, and, lastly, the Ha-walian revolution. He then took up the authority for the appointment of Commissioner Blount, citing numerous instances where such commissioners had been appointed, and discussed at some length Mr. Blount's

"If Hawaii were annexed," he said, "we would have to annex San Domingo or any other island which asked to be taken in. We are big enough and great enough already. All we want is just taxation and commercial freedom and we will be the greatest nation in the world. The flag that floats above this Capitol," he continued, "is the emblem of honest business, and we cannot afford that a minister should go unrebuked who has made it an emblem of intrigue and lawiessness. We cannot afford to encourage spoliation, to darken the his tory of the United States by acting as crusaders against a peaceful country. Let Hawaii work out its own salvation, and let the American Republic, the champion of progress, adhere to the traditions of the past-justice to all and entangling alliances towards none." (Applause.) At the conclusion of Mr. McCreary's speech Mr. Blair offered an amendment to the McCreary resolution, as follows: "Resolved, That the House of Representatives approves the action of the existing provisional government of the Hawalian Islands by the last' and present administrations, and will view with satisfaction the maintenance of a policy which shall tend

to consummate in the near future, with the

consent of their people, the annexation of

Blow Dealt to the Scheme to Revive State Bank Notes.

Bill to Repeal the 10 Per Cent. Tax Rejected by the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

VOORHEES NOW IN A HURRY

Through the Senate-The Delay in Nominating Mr. Spencer.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-It was upon the motion of Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, that the House committee on banking and currency to-day made it impossible to reconsider the vote by which it resolved to not report the bill repealing the 10 per cent tax on State bank circulation. After the committee voted against reporting the bill Mr. Johnson moved to reconsider that vote and then to lay the motion for reconsideration on the table. This was carried, and now the committee cannot again take up the proposition in any form. The Hoosier Republican has on a number of occasions, when the committee had the State bank and almost knocked blows it out. The scheme to bank circulation only come before the House in the form of an amendment to some other bill. It cannot come regularly from the banking

and currency committee. The regular press report says the effort to repeal the tax on State bank circulations was beaten in the committee on bank ing to-day by a vote of 8 yeas to 9 nays. The vote was taken on the bill of Representative Cox, which relieves State banks from any tax on their circulation issued by private individuals or corporations. The vote in detail was as follows:

For the bill—Cox of Tennessee, Cobb of Alabama, Hall of Missouri, Ellis of Ken-tucky, Johnson of Ohio, Cobb of Missouri, Black of Georgia and Culberson of Texas, all Democrats. Against the bill-Springer of Illinois Sperry of Connecticut, Warner of New York, Democrats; Johnson, of Indiana, Brosius of Pennsylvania, Walker of Massachusetts, Russell of Connecticut, Hender-son of Illinois and Haugen of Wisconsin,

The favorable votes of Johnson, of Ohio, and Cobb, of Missourl, were given with the reservation that they would vote against the bill on the floor of the House. A second vote was taken on a motion to reconsider the motion to lay on the table. This time the lines were differently drawn, although the result was the same-9 to 8-

Yeas-Sperry, Culberson, Walker, Brosius, Henderson, Russell, Haugen, Johnson of Indiana and Springer. Nays-Cox. Cobb of Misscuri, Cobb Alabama, Ellis, Warner, Johnson of Ohio, Black and Hall

Mr. Warner says that his new bill will be designed to secure repeal speedily and with it an elastic currency. Several other bills to secure repeal of State bank tax, with various limitations, are before the committee, but may not be taken up Chairman Springer, of the committee, said concerning the vote: "I do not regard it as finally disposing of the State bank question It will get before the House in one form or

VOORHEES IN A HURRY. He Wants the Tariff Bill to Be Rushed

in the Senate. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-It is expected that Chairman Voorhees will back clear out of his proposition to give hearings to persons interested in industries which are to be destroyed by the Wilson tariff bill and that the committee on finance will report the measure to the Senate within two or three weeks. Chairman Voorhees has received a sufficient number of responses to his requests for expressions of opinion and advice on the Wilson bill to make him believe that fair hearings would not only lead to prolonged delay in final action on the bill, but would likely insure its ulti mate defeat. He will, therefore, when the committee meets on next Tuesday, advocate a policy of haste. He believes the bill ought to be before the Senate within three weeks and that it should be forced into law in early May. The Democrats have a majority of six in the Senate and it is said that all of the three Populists, after demanding certain amendments which they will not secure, will vote for the bill, so that it will be necessary for five Democrats to vote against it in order that it may be defeated. It is likely that one Democratic Senator will vote against the bill. The amendments which will be made to it will be in the direction of free trade, and will not improve its character in the way protection to home industries. The bill was hurriedly engrossed by the House clerks to-day and sent to the Senate, where it was presented late this afternoon.

Mr. Morse's Suggestion. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-Before the read ing of the journal in the House this morning Mr. Morse, rising to a parliamentary inquiry, asked if it would be in order for him to offer an amendment to the title of the tariff bill. The Speaker stated it would not. The amendment which Mr. Morse desired to offer would have made it read as follows: "A bill to increase taxation, reduce the revenue of the government and to place at a disadvantage honest men

who make truthful returns, and for other Later in the day, on motion of Mr. Morse, the thanks of the House were extended to Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, for the able and impartial manner in which he served as chairman of the House committee of the whole during the long tariff debate. The resolution" was unanimously passed and evoked applause from both sides of the K Industrial

STILL HELD BACK. Spencer's Nomination Not Yet Made-Voorhees and Hoke Smith. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-Representative

McNagny is greatly disappointed and somewhat sore over the delay in filling the Indiana pension agency with a Democrat He has looked every day this week for the nomination of Martin Van Buren Spencer, of Fort Wayne, to reach the Senate, but it has not come. The tariff bill having passed the House yesterday, and there being no sense in holding it back as a club to keep any Democrats in line, Mr. McNagny was certain the nomination would be made to-day and he was over at the Senate at the time when nominations usually arrive, but it came not. The supposition is that this nomination has been hung up along with scores of others at the White House, awaiting action on nominations pending before the Senate. Possibly the President has conceived the idea that Senator Turple is interested in the nomination of Spencer and he is holding back on that account; because Mr. Turpie is in disfavor at the White House. If that be true the error can be soon rectified. Mr. Turpie has no interest in Spencer, according to Hoosier Democrats in the

county the Democrats of that section would put forward a candidate against him for the Senate who would insure the Senator's defeat for re-election whether Alien county got it or not. It was a humiliating thing for Senator Voorhees to do, but he actually went to Secretary Hoke Smith and asked him to recommend the appointment of Spencer. The Senator had told his friends that he would not darken the door of Hoke Smith and never ask him to do him any favor. All Indiana readers will remember that Senator Voorhees has on many recent occasions exhausted his expletives in denouncing Hoke Smith, both personally and officially. It was the Senator's extension of the olive branch, his humiliation before of the olive branch, his humiliation before him, that caused Hoke Smith to hedge on his declaration about a three-years record and recommend Spencer. Smith and Voor-hees are friends now, but why is Spencer's nomination not forthcoming?

Senate Confirmations. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-The Senate, in

executive session, to-day, made public the following confirmations: He Has Changed His Mind About

Full Tariff Hearings,

And Now Advocates Rushing the Bill

To be Collectors of Customs—T. C. Day, for the district of Barnstable, Mass.; J. T. Gaffey, district of Los Angeles, Cal.; William C. Waters, district of Salem and Beverly, Mass.; E. A. Higbee, district of Great Egg Harbor, N. J.

To be Assistant Appraisers of Merchandise—P. T. Cumberson, district of New York.

York.
To be Registers of Land Offices—T. J.
Bolton, at Los Angeles, Cal.; W. C. Bowen,
at Del Norte, Col.; S. B. Patrick, at Visalia, Cal. F. W. Roberts to be consul at Nogales, Postmasters-W. H. Burke, at Sullivan, Ind.; V. C. Hanawalt, at Logansport, Ind.

Sufferings of Corporal Tanner.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 .- Corporal Tanner, the footless ex-Commissioner of Pensions, has been for some days suffering the agonies of death on account of inflammation aggravated by the wooden feet upor which he walks, and it is said that it will

be necessary to amputate a considerable portion of both the stumps of his legs. New Fourth-Class Postmasters. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-Fourth-class Infollows: At Nabb, Clark county, William

E. James, vice O. G. Thomas, removed; at Ogden, Henry county, W. H. Byers, vice O. B. Byrket, removed, and at Spartansburg,

Randolph county, Jeremiah Horn, vice J. W. Clark, removed. General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal." WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 .- Mr. and Mrs Will L. Marsh, of Muncie, who have been visiting their mother, brother and sister here for a fortnight, expect to leave for home to-morrow or Sunday. Secretary Morton has appointed M. A. Carlton, of the Kansas Agricultural College, a special agent of the Department of Agriculture, attached to the division of

VES MADE A BIG RUN

vegetable pathology under Prof. B. T. Gal-

Almost Discounts Slosson in the Second Cincinnati Game.

Piled Up 163 Buttons in the Eighteenth Inning, Next to the High Run with the Anchor Barred.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.-The feature of the second night of the billiard tournament was the long run made by Ives in the eighteenth inning, when he scored 163 points. Ives also holds the record of 203, the best under these conditions. Ives showed the greater skill, but Slosson scored more fancy shots and was in high favor with the crowd. His long caroms and brilliant follow shots won applause. Ives nursed the balls carefully and his playing was strong and steady from start to finish. There was only one weak effort in his playing and that was in the middle of the game. The theater was cold and to this both attribute their missing of easy shots. Ives took the lead from the very outset, and, though his playing was uniformly good, he reserved his best work for the last. Ives won the bank and chose the black ball. The game was loose up to the seventh inning. Ives had scored 138 to Slosson's 39. Then Ives began his play and maintained an even gait throughout. Ives worked steadily up to 99, and then missed a difficult draw. Slosson regained confidence in the next inning, and made a run of 55 following it up with shorter runs of 19 and 27, bringing him within 15 points of his opbut also as a most worthy recipient of the ponent, which was as close as he ever go o Ives. In the tenth inning the score stood 150 to 265, in favor of Ives. In the thirteenth inning Slosson did his best work. The balls were left in perfect position by Ives, who scored his first miss of the game. Slosson toyed with the balls along the upper rail for 40 points, working them gradually down the table. In the middle of the table the balls became separated, necessitating several difficult shots for position, all of which Slosson made with delightful ease. The balls were in position for at least a dozen more when the Student failed on a dismai miscue. Up to the seventeenth inning Ives kept steadily drawing ahead, while Siosson In the eighteenth Ives began his wonder-

was treated to some exceedingly difficult shots and not a little bad luck in the way of inopportune kisses. ful run with the balls several feet apart. He quickly brought them around to the upper end, where he tossed them back and forth most regularly. He secured the anchor on the upper rail and played it for nine points. Then followed a splendid exhibition of fine rail play. The masse was repeatedly called on to help out in a tight place. At sixty-eight Ives again got the anchor for the last time. As he passed one hundred the crowd cheered and the excitement grew intense as he kept steadily counting. He failed on his 163d on a difficult four-cushion carom. He ran only seven in the next two innings, while Slosson added forty-three to his score, but in the thirty-first inning Ives ran out the game.

Ives-2, 43, 10, 1, 85, 5, 26, 163, 7, 0, 16-600. Average, 28 4-7. Slosson-15, 17, 2, 0, 1, 4, 6, 59, 19, 27, 5, 197, 1, 0, 37, 6, 38, 2-344. Average, 17 1-5.

M'NAMARA FOUND GUILTY. The Ex-Priest Fined \$500 and Given One Year in Jail.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2 .- The second

trial of J. V. McNamara began at Independence this morning. He is charged with accusing Father Dalton, of this city, with a heinous crime, the same as he charged against Father Lillis. The same trouble was experienced in securing a jury as was encountered yesterday. It was 11 o'clock to-night when the testimony was all in. After the judge's charge the jury retired. and at midnight returned with a verdict of guilty, assessing a penalty of twelve months in the county jail and a fine of \$500. McNamara's attorneys immediately appealed to the Criminal Court, which was granted, the bond being placed at \$1,500. The jury in Father Lilly's case, that was tried yesterday, and which has been unable to agree, has been ordered by Judge Nichols to appear in court to-morrow morning. The court also placed the bonds in the other cases pending against McNamara as follows: Lilly's case, \$500; circulating obscene literature, \$500; tractucing Mother Vincent, \$1,000. These cases will be tried mmediately, probably. It is uncerstood that the jury in the Lilly case stood five for conviction and one for acquittal, and that the latter is a member of the A. P. A.

Phosphate Beds in Tennessee. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 2.-Reports of gents sent out by the Commissioner of Agriculture to inspect the reported disoverles of phosphate beds in Lewis, Wayne and Hickman counties have been received showing that the phosphate beds already discovered cover an area of twenty miles long by five miles wide. Analyses of specimens made by Professor Wharton, a advertise Dr. Kane and his book all over chemist, show the phosphate beds to be ex- the United States, but he utilized this first

G. W. CHILDS IS DEAD

The Noted Philanthropist Passed Away at 3 This Morning.

Late Last Night His Condition Became Serious, and the Physicians Gave Up All Hope of Recovery.

CAREER OF A FAMOUS MAN

How He Rose from a Penniless Boy to Be a Millionaire.

His Many Deeds of Kindness and Lavish Gifts to Charitable Purposes-A Friend to Printers

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3-3:03 a. m .-George W. Childs, the noted philanthropist. died at 3 o'clock this morning. Shortly after midnight the physicians in charge stated to a reporter that the case was hopeless. The change for the worse, he said, came about 10 o'clock, when there was a morbid embarrassment of the respiration, and since midnight, it has been noticed that his pulse is flagging. "The case is now hopeless," added the physician. "Of course, we diana postmasters were appointed to-day as | cannot give any more definite information than this. Mr. Childs may live only a few minutes, and he may linger for twenty-four hours, but he is rapidly growing weaker." Mr. Childs's last illness began with a fainting spell, which seized him while he was in his office in the Ledger building at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday. Jan. 18. Just as he was putting on his overcoat preparatory to going to his home, at Twenty-second and Walnut streets. He was alone at the time, and when an attendant, who heard him fall, reached his side he was unconscious. Dr. Da Costa. his family physician, was hastily summoned and restoratives were applied, with the result that in an hour the patient was able to walk, with the assistance of two strong men, to his carriage, which stood at the door. He was conveyed to his city home, and Mrs. Childs, who was at the country place in Wooton, was summoned. Dr. Da Costa called in Drs. Lydia and Morris, and these three issued a statement that Mr. Childs's illness was nothing more than attack of vertigo, arising from indigestion, from which he would soon recover. On the following Sunday the physicians admitted that paralysis of the lower limbs accompanied the attack. There is but little doubt that the immediate cause of the attack that ultimately produced death was overwork and anxiety attendant upon his efforts to see that the memory of his life-long friend, the late A. J. Drexel, was properly honored.

CAREER OF A GREAT MAN.

Mr. Childs's Early Struggles and Subsequent Success in Life. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.-Like Franklin, Philadelphia's greatest printer and publisher, George William Childs, was not a native of the city in which his life was passed and which he honored by making it his home. Like Franklin's life also, his life is a record of successful industry which raised a poor and at one time friendless boy to the heights of honor and affluence. Of Franklin it was said that the prophesy was fulfilled; "Seest thou a man diligent in his business. He shall stand before kings." Of Childs the same truth is borne home, but with an added honor. To his diligence in business was added the kindliest heart that ever beat in human bosom, and this it was that gave him pre-eminence in the minds of those who knew him, over the rulers of men and the rest of mankind, as not merely a deservedly successful citizen,

favors of Providence. In Baltimore, on May 12, 1829, Mr. Childs was born and in that city he gained his early education. James Parton, the historian, says of him: "He has told his friends that in his tenth year, when school was dismissed for the summer, he took the place of errand boy in a book store and spent the vacation in hard work. This was not romantic, but it was highly honorable to a little fellow to be willing thus to work for the treasures that boys desire. At thirteen he entered the United States navy and spent fifteen months in the service, an experience and discipline not without good results upon his health and character. Mr. Childs came to Philadelphia from Baltimore when but fourteen years old. He was nearly penniless and knew but one family in the city. Within a few days after his arrival this family removed, and thus he was left entirely alone and friendless. He obtained employment at once, however, as errand boy in a book store at a weekly salary of \$3. He has recorded in his "Recoilections" that "when first at work in Philadelphia, I would get up very early in the morning, go down to the store and wash the pavement and put things in order before breakfast, and in the winter time would make the fire and sweep out the store. In the same spirit, when books were bought at night by auction, I would, early the next morning, go for them with a wheelbarrow, and I have never outgrown this wholesome habit of doing things directly and in order. Such an errand boy was surely destined to rise, and it was not long before he was clerk and right-hand man, attending the evening auctions and rapidly becoming familiar with books and their value, Nevertheless, his salary remained very small. At the end of three years' service it only amounted to \$6 a week. From this small sum, however, eked out with fortunate ventures in book buying on his own account, the lad managed to save money and adopted as his early motto, "Industry, Temperance and Frugality."

HE BEGINS BUSINESS. In his seventeenth year he began attending the great semi-annual book sales in New York and Boston, and here formed many friendships among the publishers of those cities. He mentions especially in his "Recollections" the Harpers, Lippincotts, Putnams, Ticknors, Fields, Appletons, Little, and Browns. At eighteen he had saved up sufficient capital to enter into business on his own account, and set up a very modest book store in the Ledger building, then at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets. The venture was a very uncertain one, for his capital was very small; he had no outside influence and returns were slow in coming in. Nevertheless he began to make money almost from the start, his acquaintance with the value of books, publishers and authors and his skill in buying and selling standing him in good stead. In 1849, before he had reached his legal majority, he entered the publishing firm of R. E. Peterson & Co., the firm name being shortly afterward shanged to Childs & Peterson. Robert Evans Peterson, who later became Mr. Childs's father-in-law, was, like Mr. Childs, a bookseller. One of the first books which the firm published was Dr. Kane's "Arctic Explorations," for the copyright of which they paid the ex-plorer \$70,000 in one year. The inception of the work was due to Mr. Childs, who prevailed on Dr. Kane to make the book a popular narrative instead of the scientific essay he had at first intended to print. Mr. Childs was a master of the art of advertising, and he contrived not only to